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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, KHAI MINH	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2617	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/657,261	KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Khai M. Nguyen	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 September 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 10/259,846

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's argument with respect to claim 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim*s 18-20, 23, and 24 are* rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim*s 18-20* claim a computer-readable medium where the specification specifically mentions examples of computer-readable medium that include *carrier wave signals and wireless media (e.g., RF, microwaves, and infrared) (see paragraph 0121)* which do not fall under statutory subject matter.

Claims 23 and 24 are also rejected by virtue of their dependency on claims 18-20.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suda (U.S.Pat-6122518) in view of Ihara et al. (U.S.Pat-6366773).

Regarding claim 8, Suda teaches a wireless data system (fig.1), comprising:

a first access node (fig.1, mobile stations 6-1, PHS base stations 2-1) receiving a first network service (fig.1, fig.1, control unit 4, switching network 1, col.2, lines 52-58, col.3, lines 11-14);

a first private access network (fig.1, control unit 4, switching network 1, col.1, lines 26-36) transceiver system setting up a session when the first access node moves within the wireless service area of the first private access network transceiver (fig.4-8d, control unit 4, switching network 1, col.2, line 52 to col.3, line 14);

a private access network controller (fig.1, control unit 4, switching network 1, control unit 4, memory 5) carrying out a call connection between the access nodes (col.3, lines 29) and to provide data service for the first and second access nodes (col.2, line 52 to col.3, line 14) when the first access node makes a request for a call connection with the second access node coupled to the first network service (col.2, line 52 to col.3, line 14) and the private access network controller requesting state information of the first and second access nodes to be updated (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47), the state information indicating an idle state or a busy state of the access nodes (fig.4, col.3, lines 1-10).

Suda fails to specifically disclose a second access node receiving a second network service; and a second private access network transceiver system setting up a session when the second access node moves within the wireless service area of the second private access network transceiver. However, Ihara teaches a second access node (nodes A-C) receiving a second network service (fig.7, abstract, col.11, line 1 to col.12, line 27); and a second private access network transceiver system setting up a session when the second access node moves within the wireless service area of the second private access network transceiver (fig.7, abstract, col.11, line 1 to col.12, line 27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Ihara to Suda to provide a technique of allowing a radio terminal that can be used both in a private branch exchange network and a public exchange network to terminate a call.

Regarding claim 9, Suda and Ihara further teach the system of claim 8, further comprising a data location register updating the state information of the access nodes to busy state information according to a state information update request (see Suda, fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-14).

5. Claims 1-4, 10-15, and 18-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suda (U.S.Pat-6122518) in view of Lu et al. (U.S.Pat-5999813) further in view of Ihara et al. (U.S.Pat-6366773).

Regarding claim 1, Suda teaches a method for performing a call processing operation to manage state information of access nodes in a wireless data system (fig.1, PHS base stations 2-1, 2-2, mobile stations 6-1,6-2, 6-3, 6-4, switching network 1), comprising the steps of:

when an access node (fig.1, mobile stations 6-1, PHS base stations 2-1) coupled to a wireless private network makes a request for a call connection with another access node (col.3, lines 11-29) coupled to the wireless private network (fig.1, control unit 4, switching network 1, col.2, lines 52-58, col.3, lines 11-14), carrying out a call connection between the access nodes (fig.1, control unit 4, switching network 1, col.2, lines 52-58, col.3, lines 11-14); and providing a high-speed (not show) wireless data service for the access nodes (col.1, lines 26-34), and carrying out a call connection release after completing the high-speed (not show) wireless data service (not show); and

updating state information of the access nodes according to the call connection (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47) and connection release between the access nodes (not

show), the state information indicating an idle state or a busy state of the access nodes (fig.4, col.3, lines 1-10).

Suda fails to specifically disclose carrying out a call connection release after completing the wireless data service, and connection release between the access nodes. However, Lu teaches carrying out a call connection release after completing the wireless data service (fig.18, col.33, lines 3-36), and connection release between the access nodes (fig.18, col.33, lines 3-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Lu to Suda to improve communication quality and network bandwidth, while simplifying implementation, maintenance, and upgrade.

Suda and Lu fail to specifically disclose high-speed wireless. However, Ihara teaches high-speed wireless (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Ihara to Suda and Lu to provide a technique of allowing a radio terminal that can be used both in a private branch exchange network and a public exchange network to terminate a call.

Regarding claim 2, Suda teaches a method for performing a call processing operation to manage state information of access nodes in a wireless data system (fig.1, PHS base stations 2-1, 2-2, mobile stations 6-1,6-2, 6-3, 6-4, switching network 1), comprising the steps of:

when an access node (fig.1, mobile stations 6-1, PHS base stations 2-1) coupled to a wireless private network makes a request for a call connection with another access node (col.3, lines 11-29) coupled to the wireless private network (fig.1, control unit 4, switching network 1, col.2, lines 52-58, col.3, lines 11-14), carrying out a call connection between the access nodes (col.3, lines 11-29) and providing a high-speed (not show) wireless data service for the access nodes (abstract, col.1, lines 26-34);

updating state information of the access nodes to busy state information (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47); and

when the high-speed (not show) wireless data service for the access nodes is completed (col.1, lines 26-34), carrying out a call connection release (not show);

updating the state information of the access nodes to idle state information according to the call connection release (not show) (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47).

Suda fails to specifically disclose updating state (fig.13b), carrying out a call connection release and the call connection release. However, Lu teaches carrying out a call connection release (fig.18, col.33, lines 3-36) and the call connection release (fig.18, col.33, lines 3-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Lu to Suda to improve communication quality and network bandwidth, while simplifying implementation, maintenance, and upgrade.

Suda and Lu fail to specifically disclose high-speed wireless. However, Ihara teaches high-speed wireless (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Ihara to Suda and Lu to provide a technique of allowing a radio terminal that can be used both in a private branch exchange network and a public exchange network to terminate a call.

Regarding claim 3, Suda teaches a method for performing a call processing operation to manage state information of access nodes in a wireless data system (fig.1, PHS base stations 2-1, 2-2, mobile stations 6-1,6-2, 6-3, 6-4, switching network 1), comprising the steps of:

when an access node (fig.1, mobile stations 6-1, PHS base stations 2-1) coupled to a wireless private network makes a request for a call connection with another access node (col.3, lines 11-29) coupled to the wireless private network (fig.1, control unit 4, switching network 1, col.2, lines 52-58, col.3, lines 11-14), allowing a private access network controller to carry out a call connection between the access nodes (col.3, lines 11-29) and to provide a high-speed (not show) wireless data service for the access nodes (abstract, col.1, lines 26-34);

allowing the private access network controller to request that state information of the access nodes be updated (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47);

allowing a data location register to update the state information of the access nodes to busy state information according to a state information update request (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47);

when the high-speed (not show) wireless data service for the access nodes is completed (col.1, lines 26-34), carrying out a call connection release between the access nodes (not show) and allowing the private access network controller to request that the state information of the access nodes be updated (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47); and

allowing the data location register to update the state information of the access nodes to idle state information according to another state information update request (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47).

Suda fails to specifically disclose carrying out a call connection release between the access nodes. However, Lu teaches carrying out a call connection release between the access nodes (fig.18, col.33, lines 3-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Lu to Suda to improve communication quality and network bandwidth, while simplifying implementation, maintenance, and upgrade.

Suda and Lu fail to specifically disclose high-speed wireless. However, Ihara teaches high-speed wireless (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Ihara to Suda and Lu to provide a technique of allowing a radio terminal that can be used both in a private branch exchange network and a public exchange network to terminate a call.

Regarding claim 4, Suda, Lu and Ihara further teach the method of claim 3, with the data location register storing (see Suda, fig.1, memory 5) the information associated with the access node requesting for the call connection being equal to the information associated with the other access node (see Suda, fig.3-4, col.3, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 10, Suda and Ihara further teach the system of claim 9, with the private access network controller requesting that the state information of the access nodes be updated (see Suda, fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47),

However, Suda fails to specifically disclose carrying out a call connection release between the access nodes when the data service for the access nodes is completed. Lu teaches carrying out a call connection release between the access nodes when the data service for the access nodes is completed (fig.18, col.33, lines 3-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Lu to Suda and Ihara to improve communication quality and network bandwidth, while simplifying implementation, maintenance, and upgrade.

Regarding claim 11, Suda, Lu and Ihara further teach the system of claim 10, with the data location register updating the state information of the access nodes to idle state information according to another state information update request (see Suda, fig.3-4, col.3, lines 1-47).

Regarding claim 12, Suda, Lu and Ihara further teach the system of claim 11, with the first network service being a wireless private network (see Suda, fig.1, col.2, lines 26-33, see Ihara, fig.12).

Regarding claim 13, Suda, Lu and Ihara further teach the system of claim 12, with the second network service being a public land mobile network (see Suda, col.2, lines 52-58, see Ihara, fig.6a-7, public MSC 462, col.15, lines 19-30).

Regarding claim 14, Suda, Lu and Ihara further teach the system of claim 12, with the second network service being a public network (see Suda, col.2, lines 52-58, see Ihara, fig.6a-7, public MSC 462, col.15, lines 19-30).

Regarding claim 15, Suda, Lu and Ihara further teach the system of claim 13, with the data location register storing the information associated with the first access node of the wireless private network equal to the information associated with the second access node of the public land mobile network (see Suda, col.3, lines 1-10, see Ihara, fig.5a).

Regarding claim 18, Suda teaches computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing a method for performing a call processing operation to manage state information of access nodes in high-speed wireless (not show) data system (fig.1, PHS base stations 2-1, 2-2, mobile stations 6-1,6-2, 6-3, 6-4, switching network 1), comprising:

when an access node (fig.1, mobile stations 6-1, PHS base stations 2-1) coupled to a wireless private network makes a request for a call connection with another access node (col.3, lines 11-29) coupled to the wireless private network (fig.1, control unit 4, switching network 1, col.2, lines 52-58, col.3, lines 11-14), carrying out a call connection between the access nodes (fig.1, control unit 4, switching network 1, col.2, lines 52-58,

col.3, lines 11-14), providing a high-speed wireless (not show) data service for the access nodes (col.1, lines 26-34), and carrying out a call connection release after completing the wireless data service (not show); and

updating state information of the access nodes according to the call connection (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47) and connection release between the access nodes (not show), the state information indicating an idle state or a busy state of the access nodes (fig.4, col.3, lines 1-10).

Suda fails to specifically disclose carrying out a call connection release after completing the wireless data service, and connection release between the access nodes. However, Lu teaches carrying out a call connection release after completing the wireless data service (fig.18, col.33, lines 3-36), and connection release between the access nodes (fig.18, col.33, lines 3-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Lu to Suda to improve communication quality and network bandwidth, while simplifying implementation, maintenance, and upgrade.

Suda and Lu fail to specifically disclose high-speed wireless. However, Ihara teaches high-speed wireless (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Ihara to Suda and Lu to provide a technique of allowing a radio terminal that can be used both in a private branch exchange network and a public exchange network to terminate a call.

Regarding claim 19, Suda teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing a method for performing a call processing operation to manage state information of access nodes in a high-speed wireless (not show) data system (fig.1, PHS base stations 2-1, 2-2, mobile stations 6-1,6-2, 6-3, 6-4, switching network 1, control unit 4, memory 5), comprising:

when an access node (fig.1, mobile stations 6-1, PHS base stations 2-1) coupled to a wireless private network makes a request for a call connection with another access node (col.3, lines 11-29) coupled to the wireless private network (fig.1, control unit 4, switching network 1, col.2, lines 52-58, col.3, lines 11-14), carrying out a call connection between the access nodes and providing a high-speed wireless (not show) data service for the access nodes (col.1, lines 26-34);

updating state information of the access nodes to busy state information (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47);

when the high-speed wireless (not show) data service for the access nodes is completed (col.1, lines 26-34), carrying out a call connection release (not show); and

updating the state information of the access nodes to idle state information according to the call connection release (not show) (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47).

Suda fails to specifically disclose carrying out a call connection release and the call connection release. However, Lu teaches carrying out a call connection release (fig.18, col.33, lines 3-36) and the call connection release (fig.18, col.33, lines 3-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

invention was made to apply to teaching of Lu to Suda to improve communication quality and network bandwidth, while simplifying implementation, maintenance, and upgrade.

Suda and Lu fail to specifically disclose high-speed wireless. However, Ihara teaches high-speed wireless (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Ihara to Suda and Lu to provide a technique of allowing a radio terminal that can be used both in a private branch exchange network and a public exchange network to terminate a call.

Regarding claim 20, Suda teaches a computer-readable medium having stored thereon a data structure for performing a call processing operation to manage state information of access nodes in a high-speed wireless (not show) data system (fig.1, PHS base stations 2-1, 2-2, mobile stations 6-1,6-2, 6-3, 6-4, switching network 1, control unit 4, memory 5), comprising:

a first field containing data representing when an access node (fig.1, mobile stations 6-1, PHS base stations 2-1) coupled to a wireless private network makes a request for a call connection with another access node (col.3, lines 11-29) coupled to the wireless private network(fig.1, control unit 4, switching network 1, col.2, lines 52-58, col.3, lines 11-14), allowing a private access network controller to carry out a call connection between the access nodes (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47) and to provide a high-speed wireless (not show) data service for the access nodes (col.1, lines 26-34);

a second field containing data representing allowing the private access network controller to request that state information of the access nodes be updated (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47);

a third field containing data representing allowing a data location register to update the state information of the access nodes to busy state information according to a state information update request (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47);

a fourth field containing data representing when the high-speed wireless (not show) data service for the access nodes is completed (col.1, lines 26-34), carrying out a call connection release between the access nodes (not show) and allowing the private access network controller to request that the state information of the access nodes be updated (col.1, lines 26-34); and

a fifth field containing data representing allowing the data location register to update the state information of the access nodes to idle state information according to another state information update request (fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47).

Suda fails to specifically disclose carrying out a call connection release between the access nodes. However, Lu teaches carrying out a call connection release between the access nodes (fig.18, col.33, lines 3-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Lu to Suda to improve communication quality and network bandwidth, while simplifying implementation, maintenance, and upgrade.

Suda and Lu fail to specifically disclose high-speed wireless. However, Ihara teaches high-speed wireless (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Ihara to Suda and Lu to provide a technique of allowing a radio terminal that can be used both in a private branch exchange network and a public exchange network to terminate a call.

Regarding claim 21, Suda, Lu and Ihara further teach the method of claim 1, with a updating state information of the access nodes (see Suda, fig.4-8d, col.5, lines 13-23) accommodating a public network to recognize state information of a private network subscriber located in a private (see Suda, fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47, col.5, lines 13-23) and public cell area (see Suda, col.2, lines 52-58) by transmitting terminal state information from the private network to the public network in a mobile communication system interworked with the public (see Ihara, fig.7) and private networks (see Ihara, abstract).

Regarding claim 22 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 21.

Regarding claim 23, Suda, Lu and Ihara further teach the computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing a method for performing a call processing operation to manage state information of access nodes in a high-speed wireless data system of claim 18, with said updating state information of the access nodes (see Suda, fig.1, fig.4-8d, col.5, lines 13-23) accommodating a public network to recognize state information of a private network subscriber located in a

private (see Suda, fig.4-8d, col.3, lines 1-47, col.5, lines 13-23) and public cell area (see Suda, col.2, lines 52-58) by transmitting terminal state information from the private network to the public network in a mobile communication system inteworked with the public (see Ihara, fig.7) and private networks (see Ihara, abstract).

Regarding claim 24 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 23.

6. Claims 5-7 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suda (U.S.Pat-6122518) in view of Lu et al. (U.S.Pat-5999813), in view of Ihara et al. (U.S.Pat-6366773), and further in view of Nelakanti et al. (U.S.Pub-20060019664).

Regarding claim 5, Suda, Lu and Ihara further teach the method of claim 4, with the private access network controller (see Ihara, fig.7) and

However, Suda, Lu and Ihara fail to specifically disclose the data location register being configured to being based on an Internet protocol. Nelakanti teaches the data location register being configured to being based on an Internet protocol ([0047], [0049]-[0050]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to apply to teaching of Nelakanti to Suda, Lu, and Ihara to permits users to operate freely in both public and private wireless networks using standard mobile stations while achieving high private network data rates.

Regarding claim 6, Suda, Lu, Nelakanti, and Ihara further teach the method of claim 5, with the private access network controller sending a state information update request message including current state information of the originating access node (see

Suda, fig.4, col.3, lines 1-47) and the terminating access node to the data location register (see Suda, fig.4, col.3, lines 1-47).

Regarding claim 7, Suda, Lu, Nelakanti, and Ihara further teach the method of claim 5, with the private access network controller sending a request message indicating the state information of the originating access node (see Suda, fig.4-8d, col.2, line 52 to col.3, lines 47) and the terminating access node to be updated to busy state information (see Suda, fig.3-4, col.3, lines 1-47) and the data location register searching for the subscriber information upon receiving the state information update request (see Suda, fig.4-8d, col.2, line 52 to col.3, lines 47) and updating the access node state information to busy state information (see Suda, fig.4, col.3, lines 1-47).

Regarding claim 16 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 5.

Regarding claim 17 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 7.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khai M. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571.272.7923. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rafael Perez-Gutierrez can be reached on 571.272.7915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Khai Nguyen
Au: 2617

11/1/2007

Rafael Perez-Gutierrez
Supervisory Patent Examiner
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11/2/07